The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 7---NO. 28. SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, MARCH 27, 1852. WHOLE NO. 340.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

Published every Saturday, at Salem, Col. Co., O.

TERMS.—$1,50 per annum if paid in advance. $1.75 per annum if paid within the first six months of the subscriber's year.

$2,00 per annum, if payment be delayed beyond six months.

☞We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

☞Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor, All others to EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Ag't.

THE BUGLE.

From the Liberator.

Disunion.

"The strongest conceivable rebuke to Mr. Garrison, says the Washington *Union*, 'is that Mr. Rhett is laboring to the same end of disunion with himself. The strongest conceivable argument to turn Mr. Rhett from his madness is the fact that Mr. Garrison is his ally.' This 'argument,' on the one hand, and this 'rebuke,' on the other, seems to challenge at least a slight examination.

Mr. Garrison is in favor of a dissolution of the Union; so is Mr. Rhett: therefore, each *should feel himself* convicted of folly *and madness* by his agreement with the other!

Such is the logic of the *Union*. If it be sound, it is equally effective in another direction. The Union is and ever has been rancorous in its opposition to the Free Soil movement, especially as represented in the persons of Joshua R. Giddings, John P. Hale, and Charles Allen, whom it professes to regard as disorganizers and traitors, simply because they are opposed to the further extension of slavery. Nevertheless, Messrs. Giddings, Hale and Allen claim to be devoted Unionists; so do the editors of the *Union*.—The former alike discountenance the disunion doctrines of Mr. Rhett and Mr. Garrison; so do the latter. Ergo, 'the strongest conceivable rebuke to' Messrs. Giddings, Hale and Allen, 'is the fact that' the editors of the *Union* are 'laboring to the same end of' union as themselves; and 'the strongest conceivable argument to turn' the editors of the *Union* 'from their madness is the fact that' Messrs. Giddings, Hale and Allen 'are their allies'! Is not this as clear as mud? Certainly; for, according to the old saw, 'it is a poor rule that will not work both ways.'

Now, Mr. Garrison is not able to discover why *he should feel* himself rebuked by the *position of Mr. Rhett*. It is equally plain, *that Mr. Rhett* does not consider himself *convicted of* error by the position of Mr. Garrison.

'Extremes meet. The disunionists of the North and of the South train in the same company, and are marching to effect the same object.'

Very well. 'Extremes meet. The Unionists of the North (Free Soilers and all) and of the South are 'hail fellows, well met,' and rally around the same standard—UNION FER EVER.'

Let us puncture this bladder of sophistry. Extremes may sometimes meet, but they never coalesce, and are never identical. An extremely profligate person may reform and become extremely censorious and pharisaical, but he does not occupy the same position. An extremely cold and an extremely hot day meet in their extremity, but not in their result. The North Pole is at one extreme the South Pole at the other, but they do not meet.

'The Middle course is the safest.' Between what? Between Christ and Belial—liberty and slavery—right and wrong—integrity and villainy? Who will affirm this, explicitly? And until an antagonist appears in the field, it is useless to beat the air.

The controversy with slavery is not one of expediency, trade, political economy, party rivalry, or sectional interest: if it were, it might admit of mutual compromise, generous magnanimity, liberal concession, extreme forbearance. It is primarily and essentially a moral one, and therefore paramount to all other considerations—inexorable as the law of gravitation, incapable of dilution, authorizing no temporary or lasting truce, and involving the supremacy of the Eternal Lawgiver. We affirm slavery to be morally wrong, the acme of human transgression, an utter violation of inalienable rights: and therefore, we are morally precluded from treating it as a question of personal accomodation, circumstantial toleration, or necessary endurance. Indulgences for slaveholding can no more be allowed than indulgences for lying, theft, piracy, or murder. God never created a human being to be a slave: therefore, he never created one to be a slaveholder. The sin of slavery, like every other sin, must be dealt with in an uncompromising spirit, and abandoned at whatever cost or hazard.

This is the sum total of our anti-slavery 'fanaticism'—this is the 'extreme point' which we occupy, and which is so generally treated as absurd and dangerous. 'If the Lord be God, serve him; if Baal, then serve him,' A joint worship is spurious and impossible. It does not lie in our power to consent to a mixture of the service. The soul loyal to principle ever says to the tempter, though he proffer all the kingdoms of the world as an inducement to compromise, 'Get thee behind me, Satan!'

On what ground and with what intent are we disunionists? Not because we are for wrath, or discord, or strife; not because we do not yearn to see peace and unity prevail throughout this vast republic; not because we are desirous of bringing tribulation or distress upon the Southern portion of it. It is for radically moral and deeply religious considerations. 'The ground of the Northern fanatic,' says the Washington *Union*, in the article we are criticising, 'is, that the Constitution violates all "higher law," by giving perfect legal protection to the institution of slavery.' This statement is correct. If the premises are sound, is not the conclusion inevitable? If the Constitution violates 'all higher law,' i. e. the law of God—if it gives (as it does) the most ample protection to the institution of slavery—then it cannot be upheld without criminality. The Washington *Union* contends for an exact fulfilment of all the slaveholding provisions of the Constitution, and vindicates the slave system, while it claims to be the very mouth-piece and authoritative exponent of a pure democracy! The difference between us and the *Union* is, we consistently adhere to the principles we lay down, while the *Union* daily gives the lie to its own professions, and as constantly convicts itself of the grossest hypocrisy and the blackest immorality. It 'trusts that such ultraism' (!) as ours 'is disappearing from the land.' That there is very little of it to be found in the land is lamentably manifest. It is appalling to see how few there are who regard principle more than profit, rectitude more than success, righteousness above reputation. Right, justice, humanity, liberty, the higher law, the sovereignty of God, are every where compromised, and the compromise is defended on the ground of a wise conservatism, avoiding extremes, choosing the least of two evils, getting as much for God and giving as little to Satan as the case will allow, &c., &c. 'Compromise' is stamped on the brow of the State, on the heart of the Church; it is the national watchword and policy; it is regarded as the most brilliant statesmanship and the best evidence of a sound piety. It is to this nation what the frogs, and lice, and leprosy, were to oppressing Egypt, a universal curse and contagion. Talk of the Order of the Jesuits! No people were ever so thoroughly saturated with Jesuitism as the Americans. It has become habitual with them to lie, cheat, rob, enslave, and commit all manner of abominations, pretendedly in order that good may come. With them, at all times, the end sanctifies the means, no matter how atrocious or how immoral these means. They are rotten to the core; and, therefore, 'he that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey.' The Washington *Union* consoles itself with the hope, that soon not a man will be found to stand in the gap, and that the moral ruin of the entire population will be complete!

That paper taunts us with 'ultraism.'—When or where have we gone beyond the principle we have laid down regarding slavery, or in what respect is the principle defective? Is it true, that the Creator has made one portion of the human race to be the goods and chattels of another? Were the signers of the Declaration of Independence guilty of folly and falsehood in asserting it to be a self-evident truth, 'that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty'? If so, what is the difference between Democracy and Absolute Despotism? Will the *Union* answer these interrogations, plainly and without equivocation?

We shall also be thankful for light from the same quarter, that we may see at what point Mr. Rhett and Mr. Garrison 'meet and aid each other.' The former is the advocate of perpetual slavery: the latter seeks the immediate abolition of the system. The former favors a dissolution of the Union, not because he is not satisfied with the Constitution as it is, but on the ridiculous pretence, that the spirit of the compact has been violated by the North to the prostration of Southern rights—when it is notorious that the reverse of this has been the truth for more than half a century. The latter advocates the dissolution of the Union, on account of the slaveholding concessions in the Constitution, believing the compact to be 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.' Where is the conjunction of the parties? 'But Mr. Rhett thinks the dissolution of the Union will give greater security to slavery, through the formation of a powerful Southern confederacy; while Mr. Garrison thinks it will almost immediately terminate the system.'

Very well: but where is the agreement? The conviction of Mr. Garrison, in this particular, is that of the Southern slaveholders, by an overwhelming majority: we presume the *Union* will not deny that this is its own conviction. Mr. Rhett is regarded by all parties in the country as laboring under a mental hallucination. Even Charleston, the focal point of disunion at the South, records its verdict against it.

We beg leave to remind the *Union* of a very wide difference existing between Mr. Rhett and Mr. Garrison, touching this matter of a dissolution of the existing confederacy. The former is untrue to his own declarations. While claiming to be a disunionist, and representing a small faction much given to vaporing in Carolina, he nevertheless takes his seat in the U. S. Senate, tenaciously occupies that seat, and thus makes himself a party to the government, as much as any other Senator. Mr. Garrison, as a disunionist, stands outside of the government, repudiates the elective franchise, and thus makes his practice correspond with his theory.—We have no wish to impeach the sincerity of Mr. Rhett or his constituents; but we confess ourselves unable to place any confidence in it, so long as their conduct is directly in the teeth of their profession. The disunionism of the South is 'as empty as the whistling wind.' That of the North is based upon absolute justice, the claims of suffering humanity, unchanging principle, and a deep religious sentiment. It means what it says—is unconquerable in its energy, unfaltering in its faith, steadfast in its purpose, and invincible in its position. The spirit which animates it is identical with that which has characterized every apostolic and martyr movement since the reformation of a fallen world began.

The Mighty Cure-All.

Several gentlemen were talking one evening at the house of a friend, when one of them exclaimed, "Ah, depend upon it, a soft answer is a mighty cure-all."

At this stage of the conversation, a boy who sat behind at a table studying his Latin Grammar, began to listen, and repeated, as he thought, quite to himself, "A soft answer is a mighty cure-all." "Yes, that's it, cried the gentleman, starting and turning round to see where the echo came from; "Yes, that's it; don't you think so, my lad?" The boy blushed a little at finding himself so unexpectedly addressed, but answered, "I don't know as I understand you, sir."

"Well, I'll explain, then," said the gentlemen, wheeling round in his chair; "for it is a principle you ought to understand and act upon; besides, it is the principle which is going to conquer the world. The boy looked more puzzled than ever, and thought he should like to know something that was equal to Alexandria himself.

"I might as well explain," said he, "by, telling you about the first time it conquered *me*. My father was an officer, and his notion was to settle everything by fighting; if a boy ever gave me a saucy word, it was 'Fight 'em Charley; fight 'em!"

By and by I was sent to the famous——— school, and it so happened my seat was next to a lad named Tom Tucker. When I found he lived in a small house behind the Academy, I began to strut a little and talk about what *my father was*; but as he was a capital scholar, very much thought of by the boys, besides being excellent at bat and ball, we were soon on pretty good terms, and so it went on for some time. After a while some fellows of my stamp, and I with the rest, got into a difficulty with one of the ushers; and some how or other, we got the notion that Tom Tucker was at the bottom of it.

"'Tom Tucker; who is he?' I cried angrily. 'I'll let him know who *I am*;' and we rattled on, until we fairly talked ourselves into a parcel of wolves. The boys then set me on to go down to Tom Tucker's and let him know what he had to expect. Swelling with rage, I bolted into his yard where he was at work with Trip and his little sister.

'I'll teach you to talk about *me in this way*,' I thundered, marching up to him. He never winched, or seemed the least frightened, but stood still, looking as mute as a lamb. 'Tell me,' I cried, throwing down my books, doubling up my fist, and sidling up to him: 'tell me, or I'll'—kill you, I was going to say, for murder was in my heart. He stepped one side, but answered firmly, yet mildly, 'Charles, you may strike me as much as you please; I tell you I *shan't strike back again*: fighting is a poor way to settle difficulties.—I'm thinking when you are Charles Everett, I'll talk with you.

"Oh, what an answer was that! how it cowed me down: so firm and yet so mild.—I felt there was no fun in having the fight all on one side. I was ashamed of myself, my temper, and every thing about me. I longed to get out of his sight. I saw what a poor foolish way *my way* of doing things was.—I felt that Tom had completely got the better of me—that there was a power in his principles superior to anything I had ever seen before; and from that hour Tom Tucker had an influence over me which nobody ever had before or since: it has been for good, too. That you see, is the power, the mighty moral power of *a soft answer*.

"I have been about the world a great deal since then; and I believe," said the gentleman, "that nearly all, if not *all* the bickerings, the quarrels, the disputes which arise among men, women or children, in families, neighborhoods, churches, or even nations, can be cured by the mighty moral power of a 'soft answer;' for the Scripture has it, 'A soft answer *turneth away* wrath.' Yes, yes, it is just so; it stops the leak in the beginning."

Boys, study this principle. Try it. The fighting principle has been tried these many thousand years in the world, and every body admits that the remedy is worse than the disease; in fact that it increases the disorder. Anger begets anger' fighting makes fighting, war leads to war, and so on. Difficulties are neither healed or cured by it. Let's turn about and try the peace principle.—*Child's Paper*.

Consistency.

Of the four Boston negroes sold into slavery in Texas, for attempting to carry off a slave named Frank, in the Brig Billow, on board which they were employed, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

"We are sorry for these negroes, and hope that the Abolitionists will make up a purse and redeem them; i. e., if they have got thro' with paying the $20,000 bail bonds of their beloved brother Chaplain, who was captured while engaged in a similar operation in the State of Maryland. They are not likely to apply their money to any better use. The "Vigilance Committee" of this city boast of having helped off 150 to 200 slaves during the year ending May last, and doubtless their operations still continue. While such is the fact, nothing but severity can be expected towards those who are caught in the act."

The above cold-blooded, and utterly heartless paragraph, is from a paper which makes especial pretensions to morality. How shockingly must its moral sense be blinded by the influences of the cottonocracy of New York. If four American white sailors had attempted to rescue one of their brethern held in Algiers, or any where else, and had failed and been punished by being sold into slavery themselves, what compassion, what indignation, what sympathy, what threats, we should have seen and heard from the Journal of Commerce, and similar prints! The same calamity which has befallen four colored sailors affords the oportunity for a poor joke, and spiteful feeling at abolitionists, and evinces that the editor takes a malicious enjoyment in the calamity of the poor unfortunates.—*Pitts. Gazette*.

Judge Jay on Mr. Webster.

Probably no public man, in this country, is so often corrected as the Secretary of State. As on all great questions he has been on both sides, he is, of course, always in opposition to a party which, at some time, has counted him among his friends. But his mistakes are not only in politics and morals. His taste in literature, and his knowledge in Greek and Latin, he never attempts to exhibit, that somebody more correct, or of greater erudition, does not at once call him to account for a blunder. He is no more fortunate in regard to matters of fact, and has to be set right whenever he opens his mouth. Judge Jay, in a letter to the *Express*, corrects no less than three false statements made in his last public speech at Washington. The letter is as follows:

[*A. S. Standard.*]

To the Editors of the Express:

Your paper of the 28th ultimo contains a report of remarks, recently made by Mr. Webster in behalf of the American Colonisation Society. In this report, that gentleman is represented as saying: "Bushrod Washington was its President and after him Mr. Jay." It is proper that the error respecting Mr. Jay, whatever may have been its source, should be corrected, lest it mislead such of your readers as are not familiar with the history of the Society. My father could not, consistently with his religious principles, and his often expressed sentiments, in regard to our colored population, have given the slightest countenance to an association which, from the first, has relied for its success on the existence and justification of a cruel persecuting prejudice, and whose object is recommended as tending to render the institution of Slavery more secure and more profitable. Of course, Mr. Jay never held office in the Society, nor contributed to its funds.

Mr. Webster is also represented as saying, in substance:

"The Colonisation enterprise, like most benevolent enterprises, began with individuals. Clarkson and Wilberforce labored long before they could enlist the sympathies and influence of the Government in its behalf."

Should it be inferred from this language that these eminent and excellent men regarded the American Colonisation Society as a benevolent enterprise, the inference would be most erroneous.

Wilberforce, after the true character and tendency of the Society had been developed, united with a number of his Anti-Slavery friends and coadjutators in publishing a protest against it. The document, after specifying various objections to the practical operations of the Society, and the sentiments it advanced, concluded in these words:

"We must be understood utterly to repudiate the principles of the American Colonisation Society."

Sir Thomas F. Buxton, the friend of Wilberforce, and his successor as parliamentary leader in the Anti-Slavery cause, thus expressed himself in a printed letter of 12th July, 1833:

"My views of the Colonisation Society you are aware of; they do not fall far short of those expressed by my friend Cropper, when he termed its objects *diabolical*."

WILLIAM JAY.

New York, March 1, 1852.

A Case for the Suspension of Public Opinion.

There is a man by the name of Phil. S. White, now lecturing in South Carolina on temperance. The *Edgefield Advertiser*, the other day, published a letter from one Mr. Jones, which charges Mr. White with holding anti-slavery sentiments. The *Charleston Mercury*, with a degree of magnanimity which cannot be too highly commended, asks a suspension of public opinion in behalf of Mr. White, until he can have an opportunity of purging himself of these fearful suspicions, and, as a basis for this request, the *Mercury* says:

"We remember that the time referred to by Mr. Jones was one of great excitement, and even we, at that time looked upon a compromise man, or one who attempted to justify the admission of California, as very little better than an abolitionist. It may be that some remarks of Mr. White, upon the exciting questions of that day, have been misconstrued, but of this we know and can say nothing. Mr. White will, no doubt, very soon answer for himself. In the meantime, we will state some facts which we consider well established. The Mr. White, who is now in our state, was born and bred a slaveholder. At one time he planted in Florida, and then did not scruple to make his slaves work as well as he knew how; and he has a brother now in Florida, and another in Mississippi, both of whom are large planters and slave-owners. While he was in Charleston, we heard him express freely his opinions of the abolitionists, and not only is he against them on *principle*, but he has a small *private* score against them on account of their persecution of himself."

We should think, with such a credit of good deeds to draw against, Mr. White might get off without being lynched, or even tarred and feathered.

A man who has planted in Florida, whose brother has planted in Mississippi, and who has himself a *private* score against the abolitionists, surely ought to be above suspicion, and entitled to the protection of the law.—*Evening Post*.

Russell was recently singing "The Gambler's wife," in an old English town, and having uttered the words—

"Hush he comes not yet!
The clock strikes one.

He struck the key to imitate the sudden knell of the departed hours, when a respectable, well-dressed woman, ejaculated, to the amazement of every body—"Would'nt I have fetched him home?" All of Mrs. Caudle's lectures were concentrated in that little sentence.

Going Further to Fare Worse.

The administration have recently negotiated a commercial treaty with the Shah of Persia, with more than a sufficient degree of pomp and circumstance, and now propose to send Commodore Perry, and a naval squadron, to the anti-podes, with some sort of a key, the nature of which is only known to the initiated, to unlock the commerce of Japan.

For more than ten years, Paraguay, and the mighty territories watered by the Rio de la Plata, embracing a population of from ten to twelve millions of people, have been applicants, and without success, for precisely the favors which we now propose to force upon Japan, and to bestow without any prospect of reward upon Persia. Nay, yet nearer at home, and within a few days' sail of this port, there is an empire with which we have a trade more valuable to us than the entire trade of the China seas, but of which our government makes so little account that it has never consented to recognise the national existence of the people that reside there.

The Empire of Hayti lies within five days sail of this city; it is the richest and most productive tract of country in the world, of its size.

During the fiscal year ending June, 1850, as we learn by a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, now lying before us, our trade with that island employed 74,691 tons of American shipping, and 3,504 American seamen.

During the last year we exported to Hayti, property to the amount of $1,889,969, while to China we exported, at more than ten times the expense, but $1,605,217, and employed but one half the tonage—39,729—which we employ in our commerce with Hayti.

Our Haytien tonnage exceeds by 20,000, that employed in our trade with Ireland and Scotland combined; by 20,000 that with the Hanse towns, and by the same amount that with Belgium. It exceeds by 2,000 tons all our trade with the Adriatic and Mediterranean, added to that with the French West Indies, and the French fisheries of French Guiana and the Isle of Bourbon. It equals the aggregate of our shipping trade with Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verde Islands, Italy, Sicily, Austria, and Turkey.

It exceeds by more than 20,000 tons our trade with Holland, the Dutch East Indies, Manilla, and the Phillippine Islands together.

Mexico employs one-third less tonnage than Hayti; Venezuela, Bolivia, Cisalpine and Argentine Republics, and Peru altogether, have only a tonnage equal to that of this despised Island, which our government alone, of all the great powers of the world, is unwilling to notice.

During the past year, our trade with Hayti, is increased $315,176, or about 1 1-2 per cent; which is a more rapid ratio of increase than with any other foreign power of importance.

Hayti became independent by the bravery of her own citizens, and has maintained that independence against the armies and the navies and the intrigues of two of the strongest European powers, for more than a quarter of a century; her independence has been recognized by every civilized commercial nation in the world, but the United States, and all have their diplomatic representatives resident at the Court of its sovereign. But because that sovereign happens to be a colored man, and would be likely to send a person of somewhat darker hue than a majority of the President's Cabinet, as his diplomatic representative to the United States, if invited to treat with us, our government has hitherto refused to recognize his sovereignty or the existence of the Haytien nation.

This illiberal and unmanly prejudice, or rather, political cowardice, on the part of the American executives, has cost the American shipping interests already many millions of dollars. If it were abandoned, and it might be without compromising any of the rights or the interests, or even the prejudices of the slaveholding classes, our commerce with Hayti would double in six years, and perhaps less.—*New York Evening Post.*

P-R-O-D-I-G-I-O-U-S!—A writer in *The Christian Observer* of this city—the great blanket organ of the New School Presbyterian Church—occupies nearly a column of that paper in condemning the awful practice, which obtains in some of the churches, of female singers taking off their bonnets when they enter the choir. He presents a most formidable array of Scriptures in support of his argument. The Editor treats the subject with astonishing coolness, being willing to leave the matter entirely to the good sense or taste of the ladies! If the question related to the innocent practice of flogging women, and selling them at auction, which prevails among the Presbyterians of the South, we should not wonder at the careless indifference of the Editor; but that he should not scent danger to the Church and peril to souls in the awful sin of uncovering the female head in 'the house of God,' is really astonishing! It will never do to encourage the women in such an innovation upon old customs. If they are not shamed out of the practice, who knows but they will some day be caught in attendance upon a Woman's Rights Convention? We entreat brother Converse to reconsider this matter, and to open his eyes to the terrible consequences of the practice.—*Pa. Freeman.*

A Congregational Church has been orgaized at Wellington, Ohio, on the principle of "no fellowship with slavery."—*Exchange.*

The above occurrence ought not to be so rare as to be worthy of a special paragraph. Would it be thought worth while to mention that a church was organized on the principle of "no fellowship with *sheep stealers*"?—*Essex Freeman.*

Tit for Tat.

The Nassau (N. B.) Guardian, we learn from a Savannah paper, has published Mr. Mathew's (the British Consul) letter to the Governor of South Carolina, in relation to the imprisonment of colored seamen who may be British subjects. It urges upon the Legislature of Bahama that it shall resort to retaliatory measures, and endeavors to bring the South to reason by something else than sound argument, as she will not listen to that. Here is the Guardian's proposition:—*A. S. Standard.*

We think it quite time that some movement should be made by the Bahama Legislature in relation to this matter, affecting, as it does, the rights and privileges of so numerous a portion of her Majesty's subjects in this colony.

In the first place, the Legislature should address the Queen against this violation of treaties—for such it has been evidently proved by Mr. Mathew—who is borne out in his opinion by many of the ablest judges in the United States of America. This disgraceful law, at present in force, is as distasteful to the United States at large as it is repugnant to the feelings of every Briton. Retaliation should be called for by a duty on foreign cotton and rice, which, by promoting the interests of the E. and West Indies, would cause the abolition of Slavery, by making the slaves eventually an encumberance on the old Southern States; or, by orders at home, to grant no entrances or clearances for vessels from ports enforcing this onerous law.

All our colonies should pass acts for imprisoning—precisely in similar words—all natives of South Carolina, and of any State or country passing such acts, who may land or be driven to their ports in distress.

Let there be a North.

It is time. But lately, *four* of the Free Citizens of Massachusetts have been sold as cattle in the shambles of the south. Yes! and the fact is chronicled by the soulless papers at the North, as an indifferent item of news, something common place, and almost insignificant. Thereafter that some press are, too, as dumb as dead dogs upon the fact, and will be, until taught that men's liberties are sacred, absolutely sacred, and must be defended, and that public indignation will roll its heaviest waves over a cowardly, and treacherous, and dumb press, faithless to its holy trusts. *The pulpits are dumb. Where are the Clergy in this matter? They too are [illegible] to thunder forth the truths, and the commandments of God, against the tyranny which thus enslaves their brethren. Whoever and whatever is silent on this great wrong, and its kindred wrongs, is guilty, consciously or unconsciously, of the sin and shame. Silence, like suicide, is guilt and confession. Let us arouse. Let us roll back the tide of tyranny upon its sources. Let us be men, who have liberties to defend, and rights to save. Let us be christians, who with the God of love and freedom on our side, stand forth, without fear, to shelter the opressed. Let us rememthat inasmuch as we do justice and equity and mercy to the least and humblest of our brethren, we do it, unto the all powerful, and infinite God, and that they who thus serve Him cannot be confounded.

Let us see how this matter of enslaving Northern freemen is regarded by one of the most powerful of the Western press, the Wisconsin Free Democrat.—*Essex Freeman.*

FREEMEN MADE SLAVES!—The fact has lately been going the rounds as an item of news, that four free citizens of Massachusetts had been sold as slaves, in Texas.—The indifference with which this startling fact is received, shows to what a fearful extent the public mind of the North has bowed before the domination of the Slave Power. Does a piratical fillibuster invade Cuba, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Government, and, failing in his attempt, is taken prisoner, a great excitement follows, indignation meetings are gotten up, the Administration is denounced, because it does not hurry with the army and navy to the rescue, and the whole influence of the country is at length brought to bear to procure the liberation of the violator of the law. Does the Austrian Government arrest one of our citizens, the press speaks out promptly, and requires of the authorities to take immediate notice, and keep jealous watch over the matter, lest the rights of an American should not be sufficiently respected.

This desire to protect the rights of our citizens in foreign countries, is proper, and we should rejoice to see it extended to those who are at home, as well as those abroad. But instead of the Austrian or Spanish Government, let a Slave State at the South arrest a number of free citizens of Massachusetts and not only arrest them, but sell them as slaves at auction, and this fact is passed around with about as much notice as a railroad accident, or fatal affray. We know not what course Massachusetts will take in this matter, but unless she demands redress in tones that cannot be refused their claim, her people will show themselves degenerate sons of those whose dust reposes beneath the proud monument of Bunker Hill. And this is a question, or rather a precedent in which all the Free States are interested, inasmuch as their citizens are all exposed to the same fate. If it has come to this, that any of us entering a Slave State, may be taken and sold like cattle in the market, then indeed we may say of the Slave Power, that

——It doth bestride this narrow world
Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under its huge legs and peep about
To find ourselves dishonorable graves!

A Spanish proverb says, that the Jews ruin themselves at their passovers, the Moors at their marriages, and the Christians at their lawsuits.

From the Eevening Post.

Slavery in California.

The large and respectable body of our fellow citizens, who said and thought that slavery could not exist in California, and that all legislation for its introduction there was unnecessary and factious; the eminent statesmen who pronounced the Wilmot proviso goat's wool—of no use to a territory already sufficiently protected from slavery by the unrepealed anti-slavery articles against it in the Mexican constitution; and those who thought the patriarchal institution was excluded from all our Pacific territories by the will of God; all are invited to peruse the debate and proceedings of the Legisture of this thrice protected state, upon a bill introduced there at the commencement of the current session, "for the surrender of fugitives from labor." They will perceive that a bill has *passed* the Assembly after very fu l debate by a vote of 42 to 11, making a slave of every person within the state who was a slave prior to the adoption of the constitution, and providing for his surrender to his owner under the stringent operation of the Fugitive Slave law of the last Congress, rendered, if possible, more stringent by additional domestic provisions.

The bill has made thus much progress in face of the article of the California constitution which provides that—

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless "for the punishment of crimes, *shall ever be tolerated* "in this state."

The overwhelming vote in favor of this measure in the Assembly disclosed the fact that the Legislature is under the dominion of a large pro-slavery majority, and there is every reason to presume that the next steamer will bring us intelligence that the bill has passed the Senate, received the approval of the Governor, and become a law.

Such will be the end of all the learned expositions about the operation of the laws of nature, of the laws of Mexico, and the laws of God against slavery in California. Thus, at one fell blow, hundreds of negroes, will be illegally and inhumanly dragged back again into slavery in the United States, after having perhaps, helped to earn a fortune for their masters in California as a reward for taking them to a country where they supposed the chains fell from their hands the moment they landed.

But this is not the worst feature of the law in question, though at first sight it appears to be. Who or what is to protect the negro who is carried into the state since the adoption of the constitution, and how is he to prove that he was not either brought there before, or is not a runaway since? His testimony will not be taken, and every provision of the bill is designed to hury him away before any opportunity can be had of proving his freedom. That such is the purpose of this part of the bill, is obvious from the fact, that the bill of the last Congress sufficiently covered cases of runaway slaves.

That bill, they re-enact as if they supposed they could give it new force, adding a clause for the surrender of a class of persons caiming to be free under the operation of the Mexican and teritorial law, that the two provisions may operate together, and as the most direct method of circumventing the anti-slavery articles of the constitution. Henceforth every slave will as readily be proved to have entered the state before the constitution was adopted, as in Cuba every slave can be shown to have been a native, or to have been imported before the Spanish treaties for the suppression of the slave trade.

True, the constitution says, that from the day of its adoption, slavery should not be tolerated in California, and thus, in fact, destroyed whatever claim to involuntary service, any one within her borders might have set up before, but that provision is entirely in disregard of every principle of public faith and public decency, to create a class which cannot constitutionally exist there.

In connexion with this subject and as serving to show the class of pro-slavery influences from the Atlantic coast at work in California, we call attention to the following account of a petition presented to the California Legislature, about the same day that the bill we have been discussing passed. It is taken from the legislative report of the San Francisco *Picayune:*

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 10, 1852.

Mr. Peachy presented a most extraordinary memorial in the House this morning—a memorial of twelve hundred and eighteen citizens of South Carolina and Florida, asking the legislature of California to grant them, as an essential benefit to this state, the privilege of becoming citizens—of identifying themselves permanently with our interests—and of emigrato our rural districts with a *valuable* and *governable* population, *in the relation of property*—by whose peculiar labor alone, our valuable soils may be rendered productive, and our wilderness may be made "to blossom like the rose." They ask permission to colonize a rural district with a population of not less than two thousand slaves.

Upon the reading of this petition, as you will readily conceive, a highly exciting discussion occurred. A multitude of motions were made respecting it, but a motion to send it to the Committee on Federal Relations, finally prevailed. A debate on a motion to print was cut off by the previous question, and the subject necessarily lies over till to-morrow.

It will be perceived that these twelve hundred and eighteen citizens of South Carolina and Florida are not content with the indirect mode of violating the constitution contemplated in the Assembly bill; they have not respect enough for that instrument to take the trouble to go around it; they prefer a direct road over it or through it. They ask leave to bring their "governable population" with them to California, and the privilege of enjoying it there. The subject of printing this memorial does not appear to have come up again, and we have no means of ascertaining the sense of the House upon it. But the fact that a proposition was made to print it, is ominous of a state of feeling more favorable to the prayer of the memorialists than we can contemplate without concern.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOROUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—*Milton.*

SALEM, OHIO, MARCH 27, 1852.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets April 4th.

The Hutchinsons in Salem.

We are authorized to announce that the Hutchinsons will give one of their vocal entertainments in Salem, on FRIDAY EVENING, the Second of April. The Hutchinsons sing their way to the hearts of the people wherever they go. They are the hearty friends of truth, of love and of progress, and nobly are they using their inspiring voices to aid whatever is truthful and good. In Philadelphia, in Baltimore and in Washington, though attempts were made to arouse prejudice against them as abolitionists, their firmness as men, combined with the charms of their song, gave them a glorious triumph. The present will afford a rare opportunity for citizens of the surrounding country. We doubt not it will be well improved.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, speaking of their concert in that city on Monday evening says:

We have never seen Lafayette Hall so crowded before, many persons being unable to obtain seats. It was a noble testimony to modest merit and real worth. It is unnecessary to say, that the concert was a most delightful one—the audience being at times subdued into soberness, melted into tears, and anon convulsed with laughter.

Whig Anti-Slavery.

The Tribune contains an article headed "Talk with Southern Whigs." In which Mr. Greely lays down his plan of union with his southern brethren. If the southern Whigs have any regard for moderation or even for whigery—they cannot fail to accept the proffered terms. But as they possess neither, as slavery monopolizes their whole hearts, of course they will reject it. As will be seen by the extract we give below, the proposition is, to go into the presidential contest, with the understanding that there *is a difference* between northern and southern whigs on the question of slavery and freedom, but that it is of minor importance and shall not once be named in their convention.

None know better than the Editor of the Tribune, that slavery is interwoven with every fibre of the government, and with almost every act of the federal administration. Equally well he knows, that in all the past, the South has given entire direction to this whole question, and under its direction, it has grown to its present defiant position. Equally well also does he know, that his proposition is nothing else, but a proposition to subject the government to the same hands for the next four years, and with the same results. It is a piece of trickery as shallow as it is wicked; the only tendency of which can be to beguile whigs of anti-slavery opinions, into a betrayal of liberty. We repeat, this can be its only tendency. Of course it can have no influence upon the South. Their system of warfare upon freedom is open and aggressive. They have no opinions in favor of slavery, that are to be kept in abeyance for the sake of union with northern whigs. Southern Whigs even when Mr. Greely was writing his editorial were repudiating General Scott, because he adopted this very non-declarative policy—while the welkin was ringing with their shouts for Fillmore, merely because he has declared that the fugitive slave law, and all other necessary kindred measures, must and shall be enforced.

Mr. Greely would fain make the whigs believe what he seems to believe himself, viz, that he and they are worthy of all honor because of their moral heroism in asserting that they *entertain* opinions of their own on the question of slavery, though they will by no means insist upon the adoption of those opinions lest the democrats should acquire power, and certain "fundamental questions, which have nothing to do with slavery," should be lost sight of. Let it be remembered that these are the views of the advance portion of the whig party, the conscience whigs. It is sorrowful to think, what is then the position of the rest—of the hunkers among them. They too have opinions, but they have *no difference* with the South.—They go in opinion as well as practice, for unmitigated slavery.

But sorrowful as is this determination of the anti-slavery whigs to suppress all their generous emotions for freedom. We yet need not sorrow without hope. This declaration, that the whigs have northern opinions, even though they are not to be named, is indicative of no small advancement. Heretofore they have insisted that they were at one with slavery. That there was no difference north or south on this question. So we live in hope that bye and bye they will declare the difference, and insist upon the adoption of their own views, with something like manhood. Though we cant say we expect it previous to the next presidential election.—Whig philosophy is "long suffering"—"enduring all things" at the hands of slave holders. And if the foreign element spoken of below should be introduced into the convention, and Fillmore nominated on the strength of it, we shall expect that Mr. Greely, in his attachment to "certain fundamental principles"—disregarding slavery and the fugitive law,—will become his zealous supporter. In one column discoursing indignantly against the fugitive law and the injustice perpetrated under it, and in the next, eloquently advocating the election of the man who made it a law—who has proved his determination to support it, at the sacrifice of all security of liberty and life.

We of the North, who are faithful to the traditions and sentiments of our fathers, propose no action respecting Slavery, desire none whatever, from any Whig National Convention. We know and acknowledge that on this subject there is a diversity of views and feelings between the North and the South, and we see no use in plastering over that diversity with empty and ambiguous words. We propose to leave it where it has been left by all former Whig National Conventions, untouched. We hold, as we ever have, held, that the Whig party of the Nation was organized upon certain vital Principles and in support of certain fundamental Measures, which have nothing to do with Slavery or Abolition. A Whig in Alabama may be decidedly pro-Slavery, as one in Vermont may be earnestly anti-Slavery, yet both be true and sound Whigs, and they may act cordially together in support of Whig principles and measures.

If, then, the Slavery question shall be carried into our next Whig National Convention to disturb and distract it, the North will be blameless. It is content with the old platforms and old landmarks of the party. It asks nothing in regard to Slavery in this connection but that it be let alone.

Whatever of new tests, or fire-brands, or 'isms,' shall come into that Convention will be thrust in by the South and its train-bearers—by the same force that laid the Wilmot Proviso so flatly on the table of the last National Convention. That Convention was largely in favor of said Proviso—the laying on the table implied only that the subject had rightfully no place in a Convention of the whigs of the entire Union.

Should the subject of Slavery be nevertheless thrust into the next National Convention, how can other subjects of interest be kept out? The Freedom of the Public Lands, sympathy with the trampled Millions of Europe and other such matters are worthy of attention: if Slavery gets *its* ax ground, why should Liberty and Labor stand back?

The Editor closes the article with the following earnest supplication to his slaveholding masters, to spare his idol the whig party.

Is it wise without cause to force a sectional issue on the Country? We of the North are willing to 'live and let live.' Why should you, for a mere name, insist on destroying us? Pause and consider!

A Nice Speculation---Almost.

Samuel Quarles of Mobile, the individual who purchased three of the citizens of Massachusetts at Galveston, has written a letter to the Governor of Massachusetts, which the Southern papers seem to think a most decided hit.

He informs the Legislature of Massachusetts and the abolitionists in general, that these Massachusetts citizens "are now his property," and proposes to test their sincerity in the manner following:

'I will, therefore, propose to this committee or to the abolitonists generally, if they will pay me the amount of money it has cost to reclaim a fugitive slave in Boston, they can have these negroes. This proposition I consider fair, liberal and just; and it will be regarded as a test of the sincerity of those who manifest such a lively interest in the welfare of this peculiar people.

My place of residence is Mobile.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,'

SAMUEL QUARLES.

Should this proposition be accepted, of which we must confess we have strong doubts, it will prove a very snug little transaction to Colonel Quarles. The cost of these three citizens, at Galveston, was a fraction over $400 per. head—while he asks only the moderate sum of $20,-000 dollars for the three. The Commonwealth comments upon the propositon as follows:

We freely confess that reclaiming a fugitive slave in Boston is expensive—and yet it can be done cheaper here than any where else in Massachusetts on account of the abundance of cur-tises and other dogs.—Sims is supposed to have cost at least $20,-000, to say nothing of the liquor bills. Col. Quarles can hardly expect Massachusetts to purchase a reputation for sincerity, or rather simplicity, at so high a price. As to the men themselves, if they were in Algerine or Spanish, or some such barbarious and cruel slavery, perhaps we might raise $20,000 to ransom them. But how different is their fate!

They have fallen into the hands of a countryman of our own, an amateur autocrat, who is so highly exalted in moral granduer, that he looks down with pity and contempt upon the benevolence and philanthropy of Massachusetts. Of course Col. Quarles will treat these men, who are his *property* with great favor and affection— -and as they are Massachusetts men, and know something of navigation, he will have to treat them *mighty well*, or be obliged to reflect on the transient nature of some earthly things. On the whole, therefore, we couldn't encourage the magnanimous Col. Quarles with very bright pecuniary prospects.

Giving him a Taste of It. Four of the slaves belonging to a plantation in Virginia, recently tied up—stripped and flogged their overseer. They used the primitive iustrument, rods of good tough hickory. The stripes were well laid on. The slaves have since been imprisoned, and will doubtless pay dearly for their innovation.

Maine Law in Minessota. The Legislature of Minessota has adpoted the MaineLaw, conditionally, upon its acceptance by the people. It goes into effect on the first of May, if the people adopt it.

Ravenna Star.—Brother Hall of the Star has lately been bearing a faithful testimony against the iniquity of the American colnoization society. His articles have brought the Portage Whig to its rescue.

The Hunker Democrats triumphed in the late New Hampshire election, over the coalation, (Whig and Free Soil;) electing their govornor and a majority of the legislsture. The result will be the election of a Democrat, to succeed John P. Hale in the U. S. Senate.

Colonization.

We have received the following with the request to publish. We are unacquainted with the individuals who officiated at the meeting, but suppose it to be a protest of the colored citizens of New Richmond, against that wicked association, the American Colonization Society.

According to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting was held at the Baptist Church, on Quarry Street, in New Richmond, on the 9th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. G. Ward to the Chair, and appointing Mr. R. Hartz, Secretary. At the request of the President, Mr. Mitchel stated the object of the meeting, when the following resolutions were presented and after discussion adopted.

Resolved, That the appropriation of Money by the Legislature of the State, for the removal of its colored citizens beyond the limits of the United States is unconstitutional.

Resolved, That the Colonization scheme is a concoction of the slave power.

Resolved, That we consider the American Colonization Society, as the friend of the oppressor, and the enemy of the oppressed.

G. WARD, *President.*

R. HARTZ, *Secretary.*

The Woodstock Manual Labor Institute.—We call the attention of those who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages of a cheap and liberal institution, to the advertisement of this school in another column. It is the same institution concerning which Messrs. Wright and Walker spoke in terms of the highest commendation a few weeks ago. From their representation it seems to be a successful missionary establishment, converting the white population around them, from their heathenish prejudice of color, to the humane and fraternal practice of treating *all* men with justice. The institution is deserving of, and we trust will receive abundant success.

Stop the thief—more thunder stolen.—It will be recollected that Daniel Webster, charged David Wilmot, with stealing his thunder. To be sure he gave up all hope of reclaiming it on the 7th of march 1850. His claim however stands upon record. And he will thus be fully entitled to all the sympathy, which posterity may see fit to give him for his loss. Poor fellow. He he has again been similarly unfortunate. The Land Reformers, have now, it seems, run off with another clap of his thunder.

A committee of the Illinois central rail road company, recently gave a public dinner, at Washington, to certain Congressmen. Doubtless hoping thereby to find their way to another portion of the public lands, for the benefit of their company. Mr. Webster who was among the invited guests, sent a letter, of which the following, is an extract. It will be news to most folks, that Daniel Webster, *"has for a long time been the zealous supporter"* of the disbution of the public domain, to actual settlers. How he has manifestes this zeal, he does not inform us. The sentiments he utters are truthful. We only hope he may not prove as false to his thunder this time as before.

The grant to the Illinois rail road disposes of a large portion of the public domain, but it will be well disposed of; and this grant and other similar grants made already, or now in contemplation, while they leave the residue of the public lands more valuable, do not essentially interfere with the objects which I have thought just, and have for a long time zealously supported, of giving land enough for a homestead to every actual settler, on the sole condition of actual residence for a short term of years. In my opinion, the public good and the happiness of individuals alike require this. God gave the earth to man to be tilled, and land is of no value whatever till the approach of cultivation shows that it is about to become the theatre for the application of human labor, the all-producing source of comfort and wealth.

Letter from Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March, 17th. 1850

MR. ROBINSON: In the *Bugle* of the 13th. inst. you pubilsh a letter from Henry C. Wright about which I wish to say a few words to your readers. I have no desire to endorse the propositions of M. Kossuth, but it does appear to me to be the very essence of narrow minded bigotry, which abuses him for not "coming out" against American slavery. The same kind of abuse was heaped, yes piled upon the head of Father Matthew for the same reason. Ought we not to be satisfied with their efforts in behalf of the particular objects they have in view; the one having aided greatly in spreading the glorious gospel of temperace, and the other proclaimed truths in relation to man's liberty that have made an ineffaceable impression on the public mind. But according to Mr. Wright this is not enough. I must abuse and anathematize and curse him, (so far as I have the power,) because he will not jump up behind me, and ride the same horse, in the same style and the same gait that I do.

But suppose he has done all that is charged against him, is a news-paper professedly engaged in a great moral movement, the place, and one of the most prominent advocates of that movement the person to deal out such billingsgate as "lie," "liar" and such like expletives as Mr. Wright uses so profusely? Do you not feel that the publication of such stuff tends greatly to lower the moral sensibilities of your readers, and should it not therefore under all circumstances be avoided? I know of no *fit* receptacle for such repulsive exhibitions of bad manners, except it be an editorial of the Ohio Statesman, and would be very glad, indeed, if the columns of all reformatory papers could be rid of them.

JOHN J. JANNEY.

Dickens is to issue another work in numbers, called "Bleak Hall." The Harpers have purchased the proof sheets for $2,000.

Union School Law.

MR. EDITOR: Some of the citizens of Salem are thoroughly in earnest, in their determination if possible to adopt the Union School Law, and secure the benefits it offers for the education of our youth. As it is a Democratic measure, and is to be adopted or rejected by a vote of the people, it is important that all should be thoroughly informed of its provisions, will you therefore, Mr. Elitor have the goodness to insert the following summary of the law.

I make the request with the greater confidence, as the subject is by no means one of local interest. All the citizens of our state are interested in its adoption and we beg them to give the provisions of this law a fair and candid consideration. The law of 1849 provides:

Section 1. That any incorporated City or Town, having in itself or in the territory thereunto attached, or hereafter to be attached for school purposes, 200 inhabitants may be organized into and established as a single School District, in the manner and with the power hereinafter specified.

SEC. 2. That in order to such organization, written notices shall be posted up in three or more of the most public places in said contemplated district, signed at least by six resident freeholders of the same, requesting the qualified electors in said district to assemble upon a day, and at some suitable place in said district, to be named in said notices, then and there to vote, by ballot, for or against the adoption of this act, which notices shall be so posted up at least ten days next prior to said meeting.

SEC. 3. That the electors assembled at said time and place shall proceed to appoint a chairman, assistant chairman, and clerk, who shall be judges of said election. That the electors in favor of the adoption of this act for said district, shall write upon their ballots, "school law," and those opposed thereto, shall write upon their ballots, "no school law," the adoption or rejection of this act to be determined by a majority of the votes to be cast in manner aforesaid.

Section 4th, provides, that the qualified electors, shall within twenty days from the time of the decision to adopt the law, elect six directors, two of whom shall serve one year, two for two years and two for three years, and thence afterwards annually two Directors shall be elected to serve for three years.

Section 5th, Provides for the organization of the Directors as a Board of Education.

Sections 6 & 7, Prescribe the powers, duties and the method of calling and holding meetings of this Board.

Section 8th, Provides that a majority of the legal voters, due notice having been given,

May determine by a majority vote upon the erection of a school house or school houses, and the purchase of a site or sites therefor, and the amount of money to be raised for the purpose aforesaid, and the time, or times when the same shall be paid, which moneys, so voted, shall be thereupon certified by the Board of Education by its chairman and secretary, to the auditor of the county, and shall be assessed in said district, collected and paid over to the treasurer of said district, in the same manner as the tax hereinafter provided for in the twelfth section of this act.

Section 9th, Provides for the grading of the pupils of the District according to their acquirements.

SEC. 10. Admission to said schools shall be gratuitous to the children, wards, and apprentices of all actual residents in said district, who may be entitled to the privileges of the public schools, under the general laws of this State, provided that said board shall have power to admit to said schools other pupils, upon such terms, or upon the payment of such tuition, as they may prescribe.

The remaining sections of the law require the appointment of Examiners and prescribe their duty, require the Board to keep the schools in operation not less than thirty-six nor more than forty-four weeks of each year, and authorize the assesment of a tax by the Board of Education, not to exceed four mills on the dollar, on all the taxable property of the district.

In 1850 an act amendatory to this act was passed of which the following is the first section. This act it will be seen extends the benefits of this law to any town or township or school district numbering 500 inhabitants.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the act for the better regulation of the Public Schools in cities, towns, &c., passed February 21, 1849, be and the same is hereby extended to incorporated townships, and to school districts, now or hereafter to be organized, which shall adopt the same in the manner specified in the second and third sections of said act; provided, however, that said act shall not be so extended to any township or school district, containing less than five hundred inhabitants, unless said school district consists in whole or in part of an incorporated town or village.

Such are briefly the provisions of this law. A law that has invariably encountered opposition at the outset, but its operation wherever adopted, has been such, after a fair trial, as to secure the approbation of all its intelligent and candid opponents.

X.

The Union Schools.

A meeting of citizens to consider the subject will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday evening next, at 7 1-2 o'clock, P.M. This meeting is important and we hope will be fully attended.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the last Union School meeting. And as the legal voters of Salem District, and most likely of the whole of Perry Township, will soon be called on to vote for or against the adoption of the Union School law—for or ag inst levying a tax on the taxable property sufficient to erect comfortable and commodious buildings, and put in operation and sustain a set of graded Schools that will not only be an honor to our Town or Township, but an incalcable benefit to our children,—it would be well for each one to avail himself of an early opportunity to examine the law and decide what course to pursue at the polls. One or two short Lectures on the subject may be expected at the meeting on next Saturday Evening.—*Homestead Journal.*

Union School Meeting.

In accordance with an appointment made at a previous meeting, a number of the citizens of Salem and vicinity convened in the Town Hall, on the evening of March 20th 1852, for the purpose of further considering the report read at the last meeting on "the benefits accruing from, and the practical details of the graded Union School System;" and attending to such other business as might be deemed necessary to secure the adoption of the Union School Law.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. B. Stanton to the chair. William McClain was chosen secretary.

The report above referred to was read and after some examination adopted.

A number of those present expressing themselves highly in favor of organizing the entire (Perry) Township into one Union School District, instead of trying to secure the adoption of the law in Salem District alone; the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That Dr. Stanton, Benj. Hawley, Dr. Harris, Isaac Snyder, Lewis Keen and James Woodruff, be a committee to examine the School Laws and ascertain whether the several school districts and fractional districts in Perry township, can be legally converted in one district, and organized under the Union School Law—also to determine as nearly as circumstances will permit whether the adoption of said law in the several districts of Perry township, taken collectively, as well as in Salem District separately, is practicable, and that said committee report to the next meeting.

On motion, J. Heaton, Dr. Carey, E. K. Smith and Wm. McClain were added to the committee.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the minutes of this meeting to the Homestead and the Bugle for publication.

Adjourned to meet promptly at 7 ½ o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, March 27th, 1852 in the Town Hall.

DR. B. STANTON, Ch'n.

WM. MCCLAIN, Sec'y.

Letter from Armstrong County, Pa.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP,
March 1, 1852.

FRIEND ROBINSON: Although unaccustomed to write for publication, yet circumstances seem to render it necessary, as I am located on the extreme border of the Anti-Slavery field and nearly alone, where priests and politicians bear rule and they do it with a vengeance.

1st, By closing houses against any that would even hint that God is not a tyrant (slave holder,) or that Jesus Christ would not were he upon the earth do what the unholy organizations called christian churches are doing every day; such as holding their *brother in bonds* monopolizing the soil, and buckling on "the armour" of their country, and engage in such holy enterprises as the late war with Mexeio, and finally call down fire from heaven upon all, who follow not with them.

2d, By yelping Infidel. This mode of defence has become inefficient in many places, in consequence of the people having learned the facts in the case. That is, that they (the church) employ the term to divert attention from their own infidel practices. But not so here, the term (Infidel) is new, and magnified by the priesthood into a terrific *scare crow.*

3d By hard lying and priestly evasions, attempting to blast the character or reputation of those who advocate the reforms of the day.

I am engaged in teaching a common school at this place and a number of persons in the district requested me to deliver a few lectures upon society, I consented and lectured once. But one of the school committee happened to be a Baptist Priest. And the next week his God sent him to the school-house not with a priestly evasion in his mouth, (which is so common in our day,) but a palpable *falsehood.* He told me that the School Directors had called upon him and requested him to visit me and that he had consented with much reluctance, to inform me that the directors were determined to stop the school if I lectured in the school-house any more. But when the facts came out, it was evident that the whole difficulty originated with himself. At least the President of the Board of School Directors was not aware that a lecture had been delivered, for more than a week after the priest visited me, and when he (the president) learned it, and that there was a difficulty about it, he observed, that he supposed, that if Mr. Sherratt (this is the Priests name) had lectured himself, that it would all have been right.

The above named Priest is an Englishman by birth, and an exception to his countrymen generally, whom I have found ordinarily liberal in sentiment, and exhibiting some humanity. It is just for me to say, that I saw Mr. Sherratt shed a few crocodile tears over the condition of the Southern Slave, my reason for calling them crocodile, is this, the Rev. Gentleman is a member of the old *manstealing* Baptist Church and of this kidnapping goverment, of which Millard Fillmore is chief and the Godlike Daniel, his first right hand man. Can an honest man hold such relations? Justice answers no.

Yours for truth and honesty,

L. SHOTTZ.

Saxe's Tribute to Jenny Lind Goldschmidt.

All blessings may Jenny receive!
The "Nightingale," joyous and free,
And, dying at last, may she leave
A nest full, as vocal as she!

Slavery in California.

For some months past efforts have been making to divide California, in order to make a slave state of the Southern portion. This measure the slaveocracy have not pressed to consumation, probably because they prefered the whole to a part, and hoping that delay would give them all. The Legislature has now taken the responsibility of attempting to abolish the constitution of the state and introduce slavery without further ceremony. So that if the Senate and Governor Bigler shall agree to the measure, California may now be set down as a slave state, to all intents and purposes. To be sure the Supreme Court, if it has regard for its own authority or dignity, may annul the law, but the strong majority by which it passed the House of Representatives, would seem to intimate that it is not so very odious a measure with the people. Though accounts state that there is much excitement prevailing in consequence of this legislative usurpation.

Thus it seems that France is not the only country where constitutions can be overthrown in a day, and we fear the event will prove, it is not the only one, in which the people will very quietly submit to the usurpation. Of the multitudes who go to California to make fortunes in a day, few will very seriously object to the introduction of slavery. The wonder is not that the House of Representatives has voted to annul the constitution, but that the Anti-Slavery clause was ever adopted.

The Tribune repeats the assertion which has been so often made, that slave labor cannot be profitably employed in California. For our own part, we have never been able to see why. And the Tribune does not enlighten us. Mining countries are indeed the very ones where slaves can labor most advantageously, if we may judge from the history of Mexico and Peru—and if we will permit the California Legislature to decide the question.

The proposition adopted as law by the House of Representatives was in substance a re-enactment of the fugitive law of Congress of 1850, with the following apendage as the 4th section of the law.

"Any person or persons held to service in any State or Territory of the United States by the laws of such States or Territory, and who were brought or introduced within the limits of this state, previous to the admission of this state as one of the United States of America, and who shall refuse to return to the State or Territory, where he or they owed such service or labor, upon the demand of the person or persons, his or their agent or attorney, to whom such service or labor was due; such person or persons so refusing to return, *shall be held and deemed fugitives from labor within the meaning of this act*, and all the remedies, rights and provisions herein given to claimants of fugitives who escape from any other state into this state, are hereby given and confered upon claimants of fugitives from labor within the meaning of this section."

This section, it will be seen, recognises the right which slaveholders claimed under the Territorial *Government*, of introducing their slaves *at pleasure*, in spite of the laws which prohibited it. It represents their claim as valid since the adoption of the constitution, despite its anti slavery clause and proposes in defiance of it, also to hold them as slaves during their future residence, thus recognizing slavery as an institution of the state. Not content with this, perhaps fearing resistance to this absolute contempt of constitutional authority, the slaveholders are also moving in the Legislature for a revision of the constitution, designing thereby to incorporate slavery into it. They are evidently determined to make thorough work on the subject.

The vote in the House of Representatives was 42 in favor of the proposition to 11 against. This result was obtained, after a very thorough discussion of the question. We append a portion of this discussion, as the best means we have of enlightening, our readers on the actual state of the question in California. Mr. Peachy, who figures so largely in the discussion, also urged the very modest request of the South Carolina company to set aside the constitution and permit them to enter the state with their slaves. Against this measure the Alto Californian, though declaring itself in favor of slavery, speaks with becoming indignation. We copy in another column the comments of the N. Y. Evening Post on this subject.

Some of our colored friends propose leaving their families and business and going to California. We hope after learning these facts, they will abandon the idea. A country that can furnish a legislature so reckless of both constitutional and moral obliation, will find little difficulty in furnishing, pretexts for the enslavement of any who are defenceless.

Mr. McConaha moved to strike out the 4th section. He doubted the constitutionality of the entire bill, and proceeded to read extracts from the constitution to prove his position.

Mr. Lyon contended that before the state organization, we were under Mexican law, which did not recognize slavery, and therefore bringing slaves into the territory virtually made them free.

Mr. Peachy said that the 4th section of the bill involved a very grave consideration. He held that when the United States acquired territory, it belonged alike to the citizens of all the states, and that each citizen of every state had a right to take his property to that territory and enjoy its full use, service and value. He knew that able men had taken other positions, but he did not think they could be maintained. It appeared that to the territory of California, slaves were brought by emigrants, and had remained there after the adoption of the Constitution. An argument had been urged that the Spanish laws, in force here before the constitution, did not allow the existence of slavery. Mr. P. said this proposition made the law of a conquered people superior to those of the conquerors, which he considered absurd. He said it was true the law of nations recognised the laws of conquered nations until those of the conquerors were specifically extended over them, which was a just and equitable provision, made to prevent anarchy and confusion; but he denied that all the Spanish laws in California had prevailed up to the time of the extension of positive enactments by the United States over the country. He maintained that such as were not in actual enforcement in the country prior to our occupation, were not to be recognised, and that no political sanction could be given them, except to the extent in which they were found in real *de facto* operation, and deriving their force from the absolute requisition of the society in which they were obtained.

The point was, whether the constitution of the state deprived a citizen of any right which he had before its adoption. In the absence of any express declaration otherwise, he held that the operation of the constitution was prospective only. It declared that in the future there should be no such class of persons as slaves in the state. *He saw no reason for interpreting this provision as declaring the slaves in the state free. His ground was, that the people in the state could hold no power to deprive any person of rights which he had to any property at the time of the adoption of the constitution.*

Mr. Peachy said the whole argument of Mr. Ellis, of Nevada, was founded upon the supposition that freedom is denied to the persons in question by the constitution of this state, and that the clause in the federal constitution in regard to fugitive slaves, does not conflict with and override that provision of our constitution. Mr. Peachy does not consider the question whether the slave be fugitive or not, to enter into the discussion of the 4th section of this bill.

That section is intended to provide for the case of slaves brought to California before her admission into the Union. It does not limit its measures of justice to the fulfilment of the obligations imposed upon this state by the federal constitution. It goes farther, much farther. The true question is, did the constitution of this state invest, with freedom, such persons as existed in this country in the condition of slaves, prior to its adoption? Mr. Ellis, of Nevada, seems to take it for granted that such is the operation of the constitution; because he is of opinion that only fugitives from labor can be surrendered. Mr. Peachy, for the reasons above stated by him, differed from Mr. Ellis. Mr. Peachy thought that slaves brought into the territory of California, continued to be slaves in said territory; that when the territory passed into a state, by the adoption of its constitution, no change was made in the condition of said slaves; that the clause of the constitution prohibiting involuntary servitude, was prospective, not retrospective, and did not destroy the owner's right of property in his slave; and that it is very proper for the Legislature to afford to the possessor of rights of this character, the means of enforcing them.

Mr. Ellis said he concurred entirely with the gentleman from San Francisco, so far as related to the operation and effect of the laws of a conquered country, when in conflict with the laws of the conqueror, nor would he question the soundness of his argument in support of the rights of the slave owner to carry his property into territory which was the common heritage of the whole body of the American people. His objection was not to the ostensible object contemplated by the bill, for that object was a worthy one, and should receive his support; but under the operations of the 4th section, he saw a necessary construction in conflict with the solemn constitutional provision that 'neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in the state.' This section, by necessary implication, does "tolerate" slavery for an unlimited series of years. It recognises the existence of slavery, not only since the adoption of the constitution, but goes farther—it prospectively throws its protecting mantle over slavery for all time to come—at least, so long as there shall exist a slave, brought into the territory of California before the adoption of the constitution, or any of his progeny. The custody of the slave is given, by this law, to the master—and no time is prescribed in which he is required to remove him from the state. He may therefore appropriate his labor, and under the specious pretense of intending to remove him, at some undefined period of the future, he may hold him to service; and thus under color of law, and by the legitimate interpretation of a statutory enactment, the constitution is invaded, and slavery is planted in the soil of California. I am not willing, without first invoking the voice of the people, to introduce slavery into this state. If gentlemen think it desirable to introduce slavery into California, let them call upon the people—and their voice shall be to me as the voice of God.

Mr. Crabb addressed the House at some length. The object of the bill was to secure the rights of citizens of the United States to such property as they held in this country at the time the constitution was adopted. The framers of the Constitution would not have made a special provision prohibiting slavery in the state, had they deemed that the Mexican law abrogated slavery before the formation of that instrument. Mr. Crabb maintained that no slavery had existed in the state since its formation: for, a slave living with his master, and rendering labor to him with perfect free will and consent, was not a state of things in conflict with the constitution.

Messrs. Peachy and Ellis, of Nevada, explained their positions more definitely.

Mr. Brush could see no reason for the passage of the bill, as the Fugitive Slave law, passed by Congress, was sufficiently comprehensive to cover the case. He had been branded an abolitioinst; he indignantly denied the charge, and proceeded to define his position.

Mr. Hammond did not stand up as a southern or northern man, but as a Californian, having at heart the best interests of the state. The constitution of the state strictly prohibited slavery, and he would never advocate an encroachment upon that instrument. He was a pro-slavery man, reared among the institutions of the south, but the locality of birth would not sway him in a conscientious discharge of his public duties. He should never attempt to invade the rights secured by the constitution of the state, or desire its change with reference to the subject under discussion, without it was the wish of a majority of the citizens of California.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6, 1852.

The Fugitive Slave bill came up in Committee of the Whole House, yesterday afternoon, and was debated for three or four hours before a final vote was taken.

Mr. McConaha moved to strike out section 4—lost without a division.

Mr. Hammond introduced three additional sections, one providing a period of three months' limitation for the action of the law; and the others prescribing penalties for officers who hinder its operation.

Mr. Crabb moved to amend by inserting three years.

Mr. Hammond opposed the amendment, on the ground that it is allowed the retention of slaves within the period of three year.—He was willing that a section should be added to the bill, providing that slaves might remain for a period of years in the country, with a condition that they become free at the expiration of that time, but he could not approve a position that involved a violation of the principles of the constitution of California.

Mr. Parrish was opposed to the limitation of the time to less than twelve months. He said there were slaves scattered all through the country, who were working under an agreement to pay their owners a percentage upon their savings.

Mr. Coffroth said the slaves, brought into California when it was a territory, are slaves still, for no state law could be established to nullify the rights to property guarantied by the action of Congress, and the national constitution.

The bill then came up on its final passage, and was carried by the following vote:

Yeas, 42—Nays 11. Absent 7.

The Chardon Democrat.—J. T. Asper, the editor of this paper has sold out his interest to J. G. Wright. Mr. Asper is a liberal and earnest minded Free Soiler, as his excellent paper has uniformly evinced.—The Anti-slavery character of the paper remains unchanged.

We are under obligations to Hon. L. D. Campbell and J. Cable, for copies of their recent speeches in Congress. Mr. Cable has dared to be singular and has made an excellent and sensible speech on the land question, the subject before the house. During its delivery, some one suggested that it was, on this account, decidedly out of order.

Mr. T. S. C. Morrison of the Ohio Legislature will also accept our thanks for the report of the committee on the Land Claims of J. W. Allen.

Convention of Mutes.—A convention of Deaf Mutes, was held in Montpelier, Vt. on the 18th. ult. to aid in the erection of a monument to Thos. H. Gallaudet. Mr. Gallaudet was the first teacher of mutes in this country. Some of the assembly had been his pupils, and all manifested a lively interest in the object of the convention.

Samuel Quarles, of Mobile, the purchaser of the three negroes belonging to Boston, who were lately sold into slavery at Galveston, for kidnapping, offers to liberate them on the payment by their friends of the money expended by him in reclaiming his fugitive in Boston.

Look at this, and then at That.

The Pittsburgh Gazette has the following appropriate commentary on the action of the California Legislature;

"SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—Every where is slavery triumphant. While northern men—to their shame be it spoken—are tamely yielding to southern demands, and disgracing their manhood by submitting with cringing and patient obsequiousness, to the kicks and cuffs of the slave driver, the "peculiar institution" is quietly making its way into all the fair territories lately wrested from Mexico in the late unjustifiable war."

After exhibiting this true appreciation of the cringing obsequiousness of Northern men, The Gazette proceeds in the next column, to practice this cringing process, and most obsequiously puts itself in the way of, these identical "kicks and cuffs of the slave driver." It has the following paragraph in reference to the remarks of the Tribune which we copy into another column.

"We cordially coincide with the sentiments of the following article from the *New York Tribune.* Upon the principles there laid down, and upon no other can the Whigs hope to succeed. There is nothing more absurd than to attempt to settle great questions of principle, upon which men who do their own thinking always did and always will disagree, by the votes of Conventions, no matter of whom composed or how chosen. When we come together to choose a candidate to represent our fundamental principles as a party, if we wish to succeed we must agree to postpone any side issues that may have arisen amongst us just as the whole people would do were they called upon to meet a foreign enemy which had landed upon our shores. Whigs are agreed upon Whig principles, but they cannot be dragooned into new views respecting slavery on the compromise measures. Upon these we must claim the privelege of forming our own opinions, a privilege we accord to all those whose views may be diametrically opposite to our own."

Strange that men with liberal minds and generous sympathies, should crush their humanity for the sake of fraternity with slave drivers. Messrs. Greely, White and others are quietly enabling these slave drivers to do as they please, in Mexico, New York, and Ohio by treating the questions of freedom and slavery, as mere "side issues" and exalting whig success, to the paramount dignity of a "fundamental principle." It may be true that whigs are agreed as to *what whig principles are*, but they are very far from being agreed in reference to their paramount importance. Southern whigs consider slavery the main issue—whig principles are "side issues" with them. On this they will insist in convention; and whomsoever they shall approve, northern whigs must support, even though it be Fillmore, clothed as he is with blood guiltiness, for his diabolical attempt to murder the Christiana heroes as traitors.

Mr. Giddings is at home for a brief season.

NOTICES.

Graham's Magazine for April is a splendid and valuable work. Among its articles we notice particularly one on "Optical Phenomina" with ilustrations; and one entitled "What glory costs the Nation." We will give our readers some extracts from this latter article next week.

Dickens' Household Words have not been received for the last two weeks. What is the matter—They are too good to be spared.

Certificate of character.—Mr. Clay has written a letter recommending Mr. Fillmore as the most reliable of the whig Candidates for the Presidency. He has been tried, and found trustworthy, and should not be abandoned for the untried, however promising.—The presteig of Mr. Clay's name will hardly do for Millard Fillmore what General Jackson's did Martin Van Buren.

Gearing in Virginia.

The following from the correspondent of the True Democrat would seem to indicate that the age of improvement, had not yet arrived to the farmers of Maryland and Virginia. Politics would not seem to be altogether favorable to agricultural prosperity.

To an Ohioan who has been accustomed to seeing six large, fat and sleek horses, with their broad and heavy leather harness, attached to a wagon that is a perfect model of beauty, strength and neatness, it is rather amusing to see the teams that are drove in here from the surrounding country. There are generally three, poor, little, long-haired, rough scrubs of horses—with corn husk collars, rope traces, and the rest of their gearing made up of pieces of old leather tied together with strings—fastened to an old weather-beaten wagon, with a bed on it looking as though it might have been made out of the remnants of Noah's Ark,—never having been painted, and when they have a back, it is the old fast back. The farmers here are a hundred years behind the age.—And when we see this it is but reasonable that we should stop and inquire *why it is so.* And there is but one answer that can be given, and that is because the land is cultivated by slaves instead of by enterprising freemen.

From Fred. Douglass' Paper.

Canada Fugitives.

SAMUEL J. MAY—MY DEAR FRIEND:—Our colored brethren are your debtors, for much labor in their behalf. Your interest, for their welfare induces me to write you. After your memorial was forwarded to the English Parliament, and after we were informed by Mr. John Scoble, that our petition for land for the refuges, must be made to the Canadian Government, a correspondence was commenced with our friends in Canada, which has resulted in the painful intelligence that no *gratuitous* grant from the Canadian Parliament can be secured.

Rev. Wm. King (President of the Board of Directors of the Elgin Association) says: "I beg leave to say your memorial would be of no use. By a recent law, the Crown Land Commissioner has no power to make grant of the public domain, even to British subjects." Hon. Mr. Jennings, of Toronto, writes: "The government have ceased to make gratuitous grants of land in any case, and that they could not be induced to change their policy in our behalf."

All lands secured for the refuges, have therefore to be obtained by *purchase.*

Mr. King says there are some fine tracts of government land in Canada West, that can be easily obtained *now*, but in a few years it will be difficult to obtain them. I trust the friends of the colored race will not lose this favorable opportunity. Will not our friends ponder well this fact, not forgetting that ten dollars *now*, will cost twenty in a few years, and act accordingly. Monies forwarded to Horace Hallock, Detroit, Michigan, will be acknowledged.

The report of the Elgin Association lies before us, replete with cheering facts and statements. After a year's residence, the settler says the climate is mild and healthy, snow is seldom more than six inches deep, and lies but a few weeks at a time. There is scarcely a day in the winter, that a man cannot work at cleaning. Spring commences in April, the summer is warm, and winter does not set in till the middle of December. But little sickness, and the general health good. On their little farms they raise the best of wheat, (sixty-two pounds to the bushel) Indian corn, potatoes, tobaco and hemp.—Peaches, sweet potatoes, and every kind of melon, grow well in the open air. An air of comfort pervades the settlement; they have a good school, and are good livers.—The problem is fairly solved. Aid the refugees in the acquisition of homes in Canada, and they will be a happy people. Those who suppose Canada is so cold that colored people cannot live there without comfortable clothes and homes, are mistaken. Nor does prejudice exist there, as in the States. But this cannot be affirmed of LIBERIA. In an hour's conversation with a man just returned from the Western Coast of Africa, where he has spent ten years, I was informed that so great was the hate of the Natives against the Colonists (by reason of abuses received) but for fear of the American squadron, on the Coast, they would sweep the entire Liberian Coast with the besom of destruction. Let our colored brethren beware how they become converts of the present African Colonization revival. Their baptism may be *in blood*, and their dedication *unto death.*

Fraternally yours,
C. C. FOOTE.

SINGULAR SALE OF SLAVES.—A negro woman and several children were sold at Goldsboro', N. C., a few days ago, at prices ranging from $711 to $837. The Goldsboro' Patriot says:

"They were the children of a free negro by the name of Adam Wynne, who had purchased their mother, his wife, previous to their birth. They were consequently his slaves, and he having become involved, they were sold for his debts."

We do not precisely see the law or the logic of this decision, and would thank the Goldsdoro' Patriot to favor the country with a copy of the opinion of the Court.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE REMEDY.—'What,' said a pompous West Indian planter, addressing himself to Wilberforce, 'what, sir, is your remedy for slavery?' 'Stop stealing,' was the philanthropist's quick reply. The answer, now, here, and to the same question, is all the one which needs to be made. Nobody, in this land of abundance, should be forced to steal. When the Reverend and witty Caleb Stetson, of Massachusetts, was told that some slaveholders, because of their poverty, and of certain laws forbidding emancipation, without sending them out of the State, could not emancipate their slaves, he exclaimed: 'Let such slaveholders run away. Surely they can do that.—*Cleveland True Democrat.*

Oberlin College has now a larger number of students, than ever before since its organization. Rooms and boarding places are scarce. Quite a number of new buildings are going up, and accommodations will soon be ample.

Parisian society is very much amused with the manuscript newspapers which circulate from hand to hand, discussing topics illegal for print.

The Gold Medal recently presented to Mr. Clay, has been stolen. It was of solid gold and with its case was valued at $2,500.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending March 21th

P. Faber, Southington,	4,00-333
L. Shottz, Catfish,	1,00-362
T. Harrington "	1,00-373
P. L. Hinckley, West Union,	1,50-392
B. Putney, Andover,	5,00-370
C. Fuller, Plymouth,	1,50-370
B. Durfee, "	75-366
L. Briggs, "	75-366
J. Noyes, "	75-336
I. S. Denys, Lavonia,	75-366
E. Ruler, Tecumseh,	1,50-387
Ann Hayhall, Adrian,	1,50-387
J. Puckett, Winchester,	5,37-333
Mary Heberling, Short Creek,	2,00-377
Mrs. Bradford, Lagrange,	1,50-392
Wm. Hern, Greenfield,	3,00-384

HYMENIAL.

MARRIED—On the evening of the 16th of 3rd Month, 1832, by Friends' ceremony, before the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, JOSEPH PAXON, of Montgomery County, Pa., to MARIA T. SHAW, of Salem, Ohio.

——On Thursday evening the 18th inst., in this place, by Thomas Kennett, Esq., Mr. ALBERT TEETERS to Miss ELLEN WOODS, all of this place.

The Printers who were not forgotten, return their kindest wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of the newly married pair.

Woodstock Manual Labor Institute.

THE Seventh Spring Term of the Woodstock Manual Labor Institute, for the benefit of colored persons and others, will open on the first Monday of April, of the present year under the care of M. J Foster and F. A. Brown.

The following branches are taught in the Institution: Chemistry Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra, Arithmetic, History, Grammar, Geography, Phonography, Orthography, Writing and Reading. Lessons will be given upon the Piano by F. A. Brown, and in Vocal Music by M. J. Foster. The Greek and Latin Languages are also taught by J. W. Stuart, M. D., and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy by Prof. H. M. Wilson of Princeton College, N. Y.

TERMS, for the Languages, $5,00, per term; for the Higher English Branches, $3,00; for the Common English Branches, $2,00.

Board can be had at the Institution for 50 cts. to $1,00 per week, for which Students can pay in labor if they wish. The School is in a flourishing condition and located in the town of Woodstock, Lenawee Co., 18 miles N. West of Adrian, 80 S. West of Detroit.

Land can be purchased in the vicinity of the Institution on reasonable terms. Lots can be had on the Institution grounds for building, mechanics can have them by building on them. Our colored friends and others who feel an interest in the education of their families will please call and examine for themselves. None except the industrious and enterprising need apply. For further information address, Prior Foster, General Agent, Adrian, Lenawee Co., Michigan.

Officers of the Institution.—GEORGE ABBOTT, *President*; FRANCIS CHALONER, *Treasurer*; and JOHN W. STEWART, *Secretary.*

Woodstock, March 10, 1852.

TURNER'S SARSAPARILLA!!

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NOW IN USE, A TWO QUART BOTTLE FOR $1.

IT is good for purifying the blood and invigorating the system and in fact for all the diseases to which we are subject.

Call and get a bottle of I. TRESCOTT & Co., where you can get almost any thing you want cheap, and no mistake.

March, 1852.

AGENTS WANTED,

TO SELL NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

WE are in want of Agents to canvass this part of the State for our new Books.

A small capital of but $10 or $15 will be required to commence with, and an active person can earn from $3,00 to $5,00 per day. Some of our Agents earn much more.

Those desirous of engaging in this profitable business, may obtain our plan of operation, and a list of our Publications, by addressing, post paid, M. F. TOOKER & Co., No. 102, Superior St., Cleveland, O.

March 20, 1852.

Salem Institute.

THE next term of this Institution will commence March 29th, 1852, and continue 13 weeks—Tuition per quarter of 11 weeks from $3,00 to $5,00; with moderate extra charges for the French and German Languages, Pencil and Pen Drawing and Painting in Water Colors and Oil.

During the term Dr. R. H. MACK of Cleveland will deliver a course of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, illustrating his subjects by an excellent French Manikin and Skeleton, and a full course of Lessons in Penmanship will be given by an Accomplished Instructor, of both of which pupils may have the advantages on very moderate terms.

Board can be had in private families at $1,25 per week.

For further information address
WM. McCLAIN, *Principal.*
Salem, Col. co., O., March 5, 1852.

Job Printing Establishment,

BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO.

The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of PLAIN and FANCY PRINTING, in a style warranted to give satisfaction and at the lowest living prices. HUDSON.

Office Back of Trescott's Book-Store, Salem, O.)

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Business, and keeps on hand all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture.

ALSO, for Sale *Sole and Upper Leather, French and Country Calfskins, Binding, Lining and Morocco Skins, &c.*

E. ELDRIDGE.

March, 20, 1852.

MARLBORO UNION SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will commence its second Term, under the Superintendence of,

ALFRED HOLBROOK,

On Monday, March 22d. The success which has attended the past term, together with the high rank which Mr. Holbrook has obtained as an instructor, enables us to say that the facilities which we offer for the advantages of those who may attend, shall not be exceeded by any school either select or public in the State.

Particular attention will be given to those who wish to qualify themselves for teaching, and Mr. Holbrook's intimate acquaintance with the Normal School System, together with the fact of his having been connected with the best Teachers' Institutes of the State, warrants us in assuring them that they will find our school fully up with the times in all that pertains to the completion of their qualifications for that profession.

We are furnished with an excellent set of Philosophical and Chemical aparatus, together with a beautiful Solar Microscope, which is capable of magnifying 300 diameters, all combining to render the acquisition of science easy and delightful.

A Physiological class will be under the instruction of Dr. K. G. THOMAS, illustrated by his extensive collection of Manakins, Casts, wet and dry preparations, &c., without extra charge, beyond other higher branches. A Geological Class will also be formed which will be under the instruction of the Principal, illustrated by a well selected and valuable Cabinet of Geological and Mineralogical specimens, likewise without extracharge, beyond other higher branches.

Particulars can be obtained by addressing A. Holbrook, Superintendent, or Board of Education, Marlboro, Stark Co., Ohio.

March 13, 1852.

1852. BIDWELL & Co. 1852.

Forwarding Merchants;

ROCHESTER, BEAVER POINT, PA.

WHARF BOAT convenient to the Rail Road Depot and capacity for storage of 500 tons. No interest in Steam-Boats. Property shipped by Rail Road or River *with care and promptness at lowest freights and charges.*

Rochester, Pa., Feb. 20, 1852.

JOHN C. WHINERY,

SURGEON DENTIST!!—*Office over the Salem Book Store.*—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he is again at his post. Having spent several months in Cincinnati, in making himself minutely acquainted with the various branches of his Profession; he feels confident of being able to render the fullest satisfaction to those who may require his services.

Salem, March 5, 1852.

ISAAC TRESCOTT. CLARK TRESCOTT.

I. TRESCOTT & Co.

SALEM, OHIO, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery; Drugs and Medicines; Shoes and Groceries.

March 5, 1852.

JAMES BARNABY,

MERCHANT TAILOR;

N. Side Main-St., One Door West of Salem Bookstore, Salem, Ohio.

Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., Made to order and Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

The Tailoring Business in all its Braches carried on as heretofore.

J. McMILLIAN,

Dealer in Books, Stationery, Paper Hangings, Toys, Accordeons, and Fancy Articles.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Five Doors East of the Town Hall, Main-Street. Salem, March 5, 1852.

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be intrusted to him.

New Lyme, Aug. 17th 1852.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS

Pelton's Large Outline Maps.

PERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps—Pelton's Key to do., Naylor's System of Teaching Geography, or Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazateer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Damascus, Columbiana Co., O., or at

THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Those at a distance can have the Maps or Books forwarded to them by applying by letter to the subscriber at Damascoville Col. Co., O., or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. ENOCH WOOLMAN.

Also, for sale at the above named place several Cases of SCIENTIFIC APARATUS, for Common Schools. E. W.

WM. J. BRIGHT,

Attorney at Law, Hartford, Trumbull Co., O. Prompt attention will be given to collections in Trumbull and adjoining counties.

Nov. 23, '50.

The Young Abolitionists!

OR Conversations on Slavery—By J. Elizabeth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., per copy. I. TRESCOTT, Co.

Also, at D. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store 34 West 4th St., Cincinnati.

August 10, 1850.

Miscellaneous.

A Word about Newspapers.

Translated from the French for the Ohio Statesman

The Newspaper, by a revolution operated almost within our own recollection, has replaced books, which have no longer an effective existence, the pulpit, the tribune, and in general all other means of which reason, genius and truth formerly availed themselves to impress their influence upon the greatest number of intellects.

Its weight contemplated by the aid of steam has crushed all these noble instruments reduced them to a paste, rolled them out from under its cylinder, in the form of sheets, and finally sent them forth doubled up into Journals, daily, weekly and periodical.

This metamorphosis will endure as long as it can—it is the affair of the fantastic old dotard, Time. Nevertheless, within a little while, the whole world, like the man in the nursery song, has donned a uniform of grey paper. Some people rejoice at it, others mourn over it as but another phase of man's progress, whose good is not unmixed with ill. We are happily of these last.

Therefore it is that we protest against partaking of that lyric enthusiasm which chants the germ of the social future in this transformation of a handfull of hemp, with which they could have as easily made a cord to hang huguenots under Charles IX, or a gun match under Napoleon, and of which, to day, they prefer to make a journal. The cord and the gun match may return to their old monopoly—don't count too surely on your papers. Without denying what is good in them, we have our reasons for mistrusting the excellence and infallibility of journalism.

"And these reasons?" Well, newspapers we are told, has henceforth put history beyond the possibility of falsification: first, because without these papers it will hereafter be impossible to write history, and in the second place, because newspapers are the truest mirror, the surest echo, the exactest counter-proof of contemporaneous facts.—"Is not this an immense advantage unpossessed by the epochs deprived of their benefits?"

This advantage does not exist.

"Does not exist!"

No—Take I pray you, a contemporaneous fact.

One day I read this phrase in the journals—"The Duke of Bordeaux has fallen from his horse and broken his leg."

Well, that was very unfortunate, said I to myself—but what is to be result of it? A few months will tell me. Let us wait. I waited.

"Results of the Duke of Bordeaux's accident"—version of a royalist journal:

"Let our friends rejoice and let their alarm be entirely dispelled. Thanks to his good constitution—to his manner of living, and to the patience of a St. Louis, with which he has supported tedium and ennui, our Prince is cured, and God be praised he will not limp!"

So, said I to myself, the Duke of Bordeaux will not limp. Let us treasure up the remembrance of this useful example of resignation, to be used some day, if we should be called upon to write the history of our time. The affair then is settled—there is nothing more to be said about it.

I deceived myself—the morning after I had received—or thought I had received the assurance that the Duke of Bordeaux would not limp, I read in an extra of another paper:

"It is but too true, that the Duke of Bordeaux, whose cure will perhaps never be complete, will limp for the rest of his life. There is no longer any doubt upon this point."

The deuce! said I, the Prince will limp—but the other paper said not: and now, which side shall I take? My conviction must be entire in this matter The fact will occupy such a notable place in our history, that I must not present it as doubtful or false, when I come to recall it

Perhaps a radical journal may enlighten me—let us try.

A radical journal upon the Duke of Bordeaux's accident:

"At the time when Industry is covering France with a net work of iron, when the power of steam is opening new paths upon the ocean, when the world of thought is about to burst forth into light as in the sixteenth century, it is a matter of small moment to our readers, we suppose, whether the last feeble descendant of a royal race will have one leg shorter than the other."

So one paper says, "The Duke of Bordeaux limps," another, "He does not limp," and a third, "What the Devil do I care, whether he limps or not."

I confess I began to be discouraged.—Happily, thought I, there exists beyond the boundaries of these narrowed opinions, journals sufficiently interested, not to be altogether indifferent, and sufficiently indifferent always to tell us the truth. I ran in search of one.

What I read in a royalist journal, sufficiently interested not to be altogether indifferent, and sufficiently indifferent always to tell us the truth.

"At this day, when the Duke of Bordeaux is about to leave his residence for a tour to England, it would be ridiculous to make a mystery of the condition in which his fall from his horse has left him. The Prince does not limp; but there remains in the limb affected a certain stiffness which it would be wrong to qualify otherwise."

Very well, indeed, cried I, this has the air of truth—the Prince may drag one leg a little but in fine, he does not limp. If a conservative journal as moderate in its tone as this, shall confirm me in the same opinion, I shall consider myself as perfectly informed on the subject.

Among so many journals, fiery, frigid, ferocious, benignant, tigerish, lamb like, blonde and brunette, I discovered one of a light chesnut color, Governmental, but reasonable, the very one I sought.

What I read in this chesnut colored journal, Governmental but reasonable:

"Those returning from Belgrave Square, where they have seen the Duke of Bordeaux, affirm that he has completely recovered from the frightful accident that had so alarmed his friends. He has but to suffer the inevitable consequences of such a misfortune.—The Prince limps slightly."

Thus, after exhausting all possible means, and after many subsequent efforts I have made by reading the Journals, to arrive at the truth I still remain at the point whence I started, and am to this day ignorant whether the Duke of Bordeaux limps or does not limp. Now, if a fact so generally reported, a fact, serious, energetic in its effects, and almost inaccessible to controversy, has not been able to be verified in a manner fixed and precise, I demand with affright what is to be hoped from this pretended utility of Journalism in the matter of history, which is composed not of one isolated accident, but of thousands of accidents, all infinitely less easy to verify than that which I have cited as an example.

Let us suppose now that each of these sheets, altogether innocent in their dissensions, yet so little in accord, wishes by a reasonable concession, to approach itself some fine day, a little towards the opinion it has so long blindly combated, it is true, but which nevertheless seemed always somewhat proper and just—Let us indulge for an instant in this sweet dream of reconciliation—let us embark, crowned with flowers, upon this hypothesis, with oars of ivory and purple sails.

Let us commence this happy conversion by an olympian Jupiter of the Press, by one of those journals counting thirty or forty thousand subscribers, and of course carrying the colors of the opposition.

Figure to yourself the extatic surprise of one of these forty thousand subscribers, or of the whole forty thousand, in reading upon awakening, this opening editoiral—

"For parties as for men, there arises a season of reflection and maturity which minds rightly constituted attain without fear, but rather receive on the contrary as the reward of a painful course, the golden apple of a too long contest."

Ho, there! exclaim the forty thousand readers, rubbing their eyes, what the deuce is he after to day, with his golden apple?

Golden apple! cries another with contempt, there is no golden apple; but let's see.

The opening editorial thus launches the second phrase—

"It is neither old age nor decay which transforms then the belief formerly severe into the indulgent opinion of to-day; the hand which struck, is the hand which pardons and raises up. It is the union of power and good feeling that operates this change, which we might call divine were it permitted to employ a term of a character so holy."

The forty thousand readers rub their eyes again. "The devil!" murmured they, "he has some bad news to tell us—how he turns to-day!"

"These reflections," continued the editorial, "naturally occur, to us on the occasion of the last attack of appoplexy of the Duke of Wellington."

"An insolent beggar!" said one of the forty thousand readers.

"A rascal, if there ever was one!"

"A braggart!"

"The theif who stole the victory at Waterloo!"

"A General of the Holy Alliance!"

The editorial makes a new effort and continues:

"This hero of England deserves to be judged to day with the impartiality of history.—Incontestably Lord Wellington was no ordinary man."

"Och, ugh!" chokes the reader, strangled by this phrase.

Discontent along the whole line.

"No, he was no ordinary man, who, during fifty years and more, combatted upon all the battle fields of Asia and of Europe, now against the ferocious bands of the Ameers, now against the best soldiers of Napoleon.—Rich, and noble in race, he might have retired from service and enjoyed thirty years sooner a repose which he disputes with death. Trained in the rude school of Frederick of Prussia, he admitted with the soldier no other code than that of inflexible discipline. By discipline he attained the end of all his combinations, of all projects, ever repulsing familiarity—that pestilence of usurpers—and enthusiasm, that other contagion of the French. By discipline he triumphed in Portugal, and thanks to this quality, carried by him even to a virtue and to genius, he was enabled to come forth living from the terrible embrace at Waterloo. No, he is no ordinary man, whose name ranks next to that of Naepleon, that great name which, until now, has suffered no other by its side."

Scream of peacock from the Norman subscriber, in finishing this article.

Screech of wild goose from the Burgundian subscriber.

Yell of hyena from the Marseillese subscriber.

Choice made at hazard from forty thousand letters addresed to the Editor-in-chief on the subject of this article;

"*Mr. Editor:* Free to you to praise this rascal Wellington, but free to me to cease my subscription to your Journal.

"I have the honor to salute you.

"A Friend to France."

Another letter:

"*Sir:* It seems that you also are sold to England. In this case you will please have my subscription paid in future by the Duke of Wellington.

"Yours, A Heart all French."

Another:

"*Sir:* How much have they paid for you? it is a question I am asked on all sides, and which I pray you to answer in ceasing to send me your journal.

"A Free Chauvinist."

Another:

"*My Dear Lord Editor:* Not understanding English I request you to send me your journal no longer.

"My compliments I beg of you, to Lord Wellington, and my respects to Queen Victoria.

"Your late Subscriber."

Another:

"*Mr. Editor:* Will you be kind enough to address to me in place of your Journal, the Morning Chronicle, the London, Times or the Sun. I rely upon your complaisence to send me yours no longer.

"A Patriot."

Another:

"*Sir:* I blush to have read your article upon Monsieur Wellington. I shall say no more. You divine that it is no longer agreeable to me to receive your sheet.

"An Enemy of our Enemies."

followed by thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-four other letters stopping their subscriptions.

It is thus, be assured that all journals will be recompensed, who shall ever venture to moderate a little the asperity or bigotry of their opinions. It is a merited recompense. They commenced by modelling their readers after their own fashion; and now when under a wiser administration, they wish to remodel them, their readers, incensed, turn upon them, and show them the hissing head of a goose, and the claws of a cat."

General rule; at the end of five years every subscriber has become the veritable chief editor of his paper.

Crayon Sketches.

Mr. George W. Bungay, whose humorous and graphic style has become familiar to the public, is about to publish a number of his best sketches of emminent men, in a form more durable than newspaper columns; having been urged to do so, and being secured against pecuniary loss by a sufficiency of subscribers. The selection embraces the most emminent statesmen theologians, and reformers in this country, and will have a just claim to a place in every library. As specimens we give an extract from the sketch of each of two well known persons.

JOHN VAN BUREN.

On such occasions he displays great versatility of mind, searching analysis, nice taste, sound judgement, vived fancy polished scorn and convincing logic. He can be comic, dramatic, energetic, picturesque, sedate, seductive, and deductive. He punished Croswell, a political editor, over the remains of Silas Wright, as Mark Anthony did Brutus over the dead body of Caesar; and when the man of 'mighty pens" attempted to retreat, he got his "foot in the grating."

At a mass meeting when Prince John was the mouth-piece of his party, one of the "unterrified" proposed three cheers for Cass.

"Oh, don't," said the waggish orator, with a look of mock gravity: "it will be like whistling at a funeral." His speeches are often enlivened with caustic wit and unmistakable home-thrusts. Sometimes he leads his hearers through a dead level of political history, without either simile, song or story to change the dull monotony and cheer the impatient hearer. He writes clearly and forcibly, regardless of finish or ornament.—He has as much shrewdness, adroitness and world-wisdom as his father but less secretiveness, less suavity and less dignity. He can excel his father at stump speaking, but cannot equal him in writing a message. He annihilates his enemies by the simoon of his sarcasm; his father catches them in the trap of strategem, and compliments them into bosom friendship.

Prince John is a favorite among the ladies. It is currently reported that when Queen Victoria presented her lily-white hand for him to kiss, according to court etiquette, he, in the face of such usages, with republican gallantry folded his arms around her neck and gave her a hearty smack upon her cheek. It is also said that during his widower-hood he paid some attention to a lady of fortune in Western New York, and once upon a time, when they were riding on horseback, he ventured to pop the question. The lady changed the subject by asking him to overtake her, at the same time giving the horse a hint which caused him to bound forward with the speed of the wind. John was astride a livery stable hack, and was soon distanced, and not a little mortified at seeing the lady's glove upon the road! If it be true that this distinguished "son of York" has refrained from the use of wine, there is a brilliant future before him. He is so frank, so generous and so gifted, he is the man the people will delight to honor; but he must not, like Alcibiades, deface the images of the gods and expect to be pardoned on the score of eccentricity.

E. H. CHAPIN.

Edwin H. Chapin is one of the ablest and most eloquent expounders and defenders of the doctrine of unlimited salvation. He has no faith in the old black fellow who keeps the fire-office. He imagines that poets and divines give him more credit for sagacity and potency than he deserves, and that if he ever was a genius he is now in his dotage, and furthermore that he has not goodness enough to be entitled to our respect, nor influence sufficient over our future destiny to alarm our fears. To him a devil by any other name is just as dreadful, and the Satan he endeavors to subdue he calls Evil, Sin, Crime, Vice, Error. He thinks the distillery, where the worm dieth not and the fires are unquenched, is a hell on earth which causes weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Mr. Chapin is an independent, straightforward man, who has a will and a way of his own and he is willing to allow others the same freedom he assumes himself. He does not expect his church to cough when he takes cold, nor to acquiesce in silent submission to every proposition that he makes. He is not a theological tyrant, threatening vengeance and outer-darkness and eternal fire to all the members of his flock who will not uncomplainingly and unhesitatingly yield to his spiritual supervisorship. His lessons and lectures may sometimes smell of the lamp, but they never smell of brimstone. His education, his temperament, his organization of brain, his natural benevolence, and the society in which he has lived, moved, and had his being, have contributed to make him a preacher of the gospel. He advocates with heroic courage and untiring zeal the doctrines of his faith, but is universally respected by all denominations of professing Christians.

A Trance---Burying Alive.

A paper was read before the French Academy of Science, in which the following extraordinary instance was adduced as a reason for abolishing the present custom of burying so soon after death.—*Ex. Paper.*

A young female had been twice pronounced dead when only in a trance, but had recovered in time to prevent being buried alive. A trance came on, and, in consequence of what had previously occurred, permission was obtained from the constituted authorities for the body to remain above ground as long as decomposition should not have taken place. A week—ten days passed away—there was still no decomposition, but all the medical men declared that she was dead, and at length she was laid in her coffin. Only a few minutes before the coffin was to be nailed down, and while the bell of the village church was already tolling for her funeral, a female from an adjoining village, who had been the school-fellow of the supposed defunct came to take a last farewell. She stooped to kiss the lips of her departed friend and remained in that position for some time; the bystanders attempted to remove her, lest her emotion should be injurious to her. She waved them off with her hand, and remained with her lips upon those of her friend, and breathing as it turned out afterwards, the warm breath of life into her lungs. At length she exclaimed—'she lives!' and rising from the body pointed out unequivocal signs of life. She stated that as she was kissing her friend she fancied that she felt her breath, and in a few minutes was convinced of the fact. The female who was supposed to be dead was taken out of the coffin and placed in a warm bed, and, in the course of a few hours fully revived. She stated that she was during her trance, fully sensible to all that was passing around her, and that she even heard the death-bell toll, but was utterly incapable of speech or sign to show that she was not dead!

An Oriental Myth.

An Arabian sage—so says an Oriental myth—wishing to explain that all things are not as they seem, bade his disciple to go to a fountain that gushed out of the sand by his tent-side, and dip up a calabash of its water, and told him to sit down and look intently into it, and tell what he saw.

"I see strange things," said the disciple, after he had gazed steadfastly awhile. "I see a caravan just perishing with thirst, and the water is all gone from the water-bottles of the Arabs, and the camels even are fainting; and I see an old Arab prostrate himself upon the hot sand and curse Allah in his rage of thirst. It is awful to see!"

"Look again," said the sage.

"Now the camels are snuffing a moist wind newly blowing. They revive, and hasten on till they bring the perishing Bedouin to a place of springs and palms, and there they drink and are refreshed, and bless themselves that their good fortune carried them to this fountain of a thousand years."

"Look again."

"Ah!" said the disciple. "I see the strangest thing! The palm-trees are inverted, and their roots are in heaven, and the stream is pouring out of the hollow of God's hand."

"Yes, my son," said the sage, "He saved their lives even while they cursed him. Remember, our trees of blessing are all rooted in heaven, though it seems not so to us; and our rivulets of comfort, though they reach our lips through the golden goblet of one friend, or the poor gourd of another—and we thank these friends as the givers—do they not all flow from the hollow of His hand? *Now therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name!*"

The 'Metropolitan Hotel' which is now going up on Broadway, in the city of New York, will surpass all others for extent and elegance. The Courier says—

To give the reader an idea of the magnitude of the establishment, we may state that it is six stories high and contains over five hundred rooms; that of these over one hundred are *suites* of rooms, each suite embracing parlor, bed-room, dressing-room, &c., each room being supplied with gas, and hot and cold water. The building contains *one mile* of elegantly painted halls and passages, and more than *five miles* of pipes, to convey the gas, hot and cold water, and steam to warm the building to every part of the establishment.

The entire cost of the building, independent of the furniture, &c., will be about half a million of dollars—the plate glass for the windows, alone $85,000. The furniture, which is to be of the richest and most unique pattern, it is estimated will cost $150,000. The silver ware has been ordered of Stebbins & Co. at an expense of $14,000. Five hundred and fifty mirrors have been ordered at a cost of $15,000—one hundred and twenty of which are imported from Belgium. Two of the largest of these are intended for each end of the great dining hall, and they cover within a fraction of *one hundred feet square each*—being the largest ever imported into the United States! Each of the dining hall windows is surmounted with ornamented captions, within which is presented the coat of arms of every principal nation of the earth.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Cincinnati, O.

Friends of Freedom—We invite you to meet in Convention in Cincinnati, on *Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday*, April 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1852, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M., of the first named day.

We call upon you without distinction of party, to come together in the spirit of fraternal love, to inquire what more can be done for the three millions of slaves in these United States, and to take such advance measures as a pure Christianity, a true patriotism, and an exalted charity require of sound hearted philanthropists.

How many of you will be ready to respond to this call? How many of you will turn aside for a few days from ordinary avocations to give attention to the cries of humanity? How many of you will lay by some of the funds you ordinarily spend beyond your necessities, to save enough to take you to the Convention, or to send a representative from your neighborhood? Come, Friends, prove your faith by your work, and let the poor, crushed slaves have some comfort of hope in hearing of a great and enthusiastic Convention of devoted men and women from all parts of our extensive country, weeping over their wrongs, and pouring out words of fire in advocacy of their rights.

We offer you our hospitalities and shall be happy to entertain our guests in a way to make their visit agreeable to them. Come, and let us lay our gifts upon the alter of an exalted and exalting faith, and renew our Christian vow, that whilst there is a slave to be liberated, there shall not be wanting an Abolitionist to strike the fetters from his limbs.

Yours for the right and the humane, for justice and for love.

Mrs. Sarah H. Ernst.	*Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman.*
" *Julia Harwood.*	" *A. Mann.*
" *Mary M. Guild.*	*Miss Kessiah Emory.*
	Committee of Ladies.
Edward Harwood.	*John H. Coleman.*
John Jolliffe.	*Christian Donaldson.*
Wm. Henry Brisbane.	*Levi Coffin.*

Committee of Gentlemen.

Cincinnati, O., January 5th, 1852.

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The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

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LUTHER AND HIS ADHERENTS.

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January, 1852.

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LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and President Adams.

Cambridge, April 24, 1844.

I have read the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. If it can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess in moderate compass a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more; it will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and false and extravagant sketches of life and character. JOSEPH STORY.

New York, 7th May, 1844.

I approve very much of the plan of the 'Living Age;' and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day. JAMES KENT.

Washington, 27th Dec, 1845.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains [illegible] the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age. J. Q. ADAMS.

PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but [illegible] we are thus extending our scope [illegible] ing a greater and more attractive variety [illegible] able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on [illegible] his keen political Commentaries, [illegible] wrought Tales and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain Scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenaeum, the busy and industrious Gazette, the [illegible] and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Frazer's, Tait's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chamber's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, to make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety of importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British Colonies.

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